communion of the Church at the price of severe penances. So the reformer at last came to Rome; he found the revolution in full swing, and, amid the eager hopes of the time, seemed to see an arena for his passionate ideals.

Eugenius found no security in the Holy City, Unwilling to give that permission to sack Tivoli which the Romans demanded, he withdrew (January, 1146) beyond the Tiber, and finally to Viterbo; while the old vendetta was sated in the blood and ashes of the little rival,

The Romans were now in the mood to hear Arnold, Day after day, the reformer harangued them from the Capitol; he denounced both Pope and cardinals; the one was a man of blood, the others were Scribes and Pharisees; to a Pontiff who tortured the claurches, oppressed the innocent, and neglected the lives and teaching of the Apostles no reverence or obedience was due; it was not to be tolerated that Rome, the seat of Empire, the fountain of freedom, the Queen of the world, should be reduced to such slavery. In a short time Arnold was master of Rome, and it was clear that only force would reinstate the exiled Eugenius.

Roger, watching events generally from Palermo,

was anxious to secure a reconciliation with the Pope at the price of sufficient armed forces to lead the Pope back to the Lateran, But the Pope looked to other allies, to the Prangipani of Rome, to Conrad himself, And meanwhile the Greek